

NINE NEW AMERICAN TINGITIDAE (HEMIPTERA).

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The writers have received from various collectors in South America and Central America numerous specimens of Tingitidae, nine species of which are described below as new to science. The types are in the Drake collection.

1. *Monanthia haitiensis*, sp. nov.

Head blackish, clothed with pale, recumbent pubescence, with five brownish spines, the median very short, the others moderately long. Antennae moderately long, segment I reddish brown, stouter and a little longer than II; II reddish brown; III testaceous, twice as long as IV; IV fuscous, clavate. Rostrum reaching beyond middle of mesosternum. Legs rather short and stout; coxae, trochanters and femora reddish brown; tibiae testaceous; tarsi mostly fuscous.

Pronotum convex, coarsely pitted, with whitish pubescence, blackish on disc, tricarinate, lateral carinae short, parallel; median carina sharply raised, indistinctly reticulate, testaceous. Collar testaceous anteriorly, not very prominent, slightly notched at middle in front. Paranota moderately broad, resting upon surface of pronotum, a little broader than in *loricata*, testaceous, fuscous on humeri. Elytra brownish, the nervures along costal margin mostly testaceous; costal area moderately broad, uniseriate, the areolae mostly quadrate and large; subcostal area broad, finely reticulate; discoidal area broad, the outer apical margin broadly bowed, strongly raised, infuscate, and extending considerably into subcostal area; nervures moderately clothed with fine, recumbent pubescence.

Length, 2.80 mm.; width, 1.20 mm.

Holotype, female, allotype, male, and four paratypes, Port au Prince, Haiti. Most closely allied to *M. loricata* Distant but easily separated from it by the paranota and discoidal area.

2. *Monanthia ainsliei*, sp. nov. (Fig. 1.)

Testaceous, slightly marked with fuscous. Head reddish brown with five rather short, blunt spines, the median shortest. Rostrum not quite reaching metasternum, rostral laminae widely separated and chordate on metasternum, testaceous. Bucculae broad, brownish, contiguous in front. Body beneath

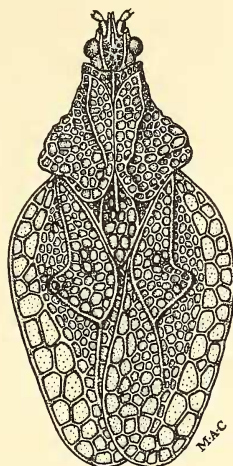


FIG. 1. *Monanthia ainsliei*, sp. nov. (type).

brown; legs slender, testaceous; tarsi fuscous. Pronotum strongly narrowed anteriorly with broad, prominent humeri; collar broadly and deeply notched in front, the median portion narrowly and sharply raised. Paranota very broad resting upon and concealing almost all the dorsal surface of pronotum, contiguous along median portion, inflated at humeri and with a raised ridge within; triangular process small, pointed at apex, reticulate; lateral carinae visible only on triangular process, strongly curved inward anteriorly; the median carina becoming obsolete posteriorly. Elytra broadest near base; costal area broad, biseriate, the areolae large and hyaline; subcostal area much more finely reticulate, broad, four areolae deep in widest part; discoidal area beyond middle with sinuate outer margin projecting deeply into subcostal area (see fig. 1), there sharply raised and infuscate.

Length, 2.60 mm.; width, 1.45 mm.

Holotype, female, Concepcion, Guatemala, elevation 1400 ft., collected by C. N. Ainslie, for whom the insect was named.

Readily separated from all American members of the genus by the more broadly expanded elytra, broader and more widely reticulate costal area, excavated median anterior portion of collar and shape of paranota and discoidal area.

3. *Corycera rhopalae*, sp. nov.

Head black, strongly convex above, with five long, stout,

blunt, testaceous spines. Eyes reddish to black. Bucculae broad, brownish, contiguous in front. Rostrum brown, dark at tip, extending to base of mesosternum; rostral laminae blackish, widely separated, composed of one row of small areolae. Legs long, slender, testaceous, the tarsi dark. Antennae slender, testaceous, the basal and apical three-fourths of last segment black; segment I stouter than and nearly two and one-half times as long as II; III twice as long as IV. Body beneath black.

Pronotum rugose, strongly convex above, tricarinate, brownish, the collar and triangular process whitish; calli black; lateral carinae distinct but becoming almost obsolete in front, parallel; median carina distinct, non-areolate, sharply raised so as to form a prominent point at the middle of disc; paranota indistinct except opposite calli, there very narrow. Elytra constricted beyond middle; costal area extremely narrow, the areolae distinct only beyond middle; subcostal area moderately broad, mostly biseriate, triseriate in widest part; discoidal area extending to middle of elytra, widest beyond middle, there three areolae deep.

Length, 3.00 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and six paratypes, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerães, Brazil, on *Rhopala* sp. The raised point on median carina distinguishes this species from its congeners.

4. ***Corycera panamensis***, sp. nov.

Head black, moderately convex, with five rather long, moderately stout, yellowish brown spines. Rostrum yellowish, reaching to base of mesosternum. Legs slender, testaceous, the tarsi dark, antennae missing. Pronotum dark yellowish brown, shiny, coarsely pitted; lateral carinae distinct behind, obsolete on disc and in front; paranota narrow, testaceous, uniseriate opposite humeri, wider and biseriate in front, the areolae hyaline. Elytra brownish black; costal area testaceous, broad, mostly biseriate, triseriate in widest part, the areolae hyaline; subcostal area broad, mostly triseriate, five areolae deep at apex of discoidal area, the areolae small; discoidal area reaching middle of elytra, slightly raised at apex, widest beyond middle, there five or six areolae deep. Collar triangularly raised in the middle so as to form a small hoodlike structure.

Length, 3.00 mm.; width, 1.20 mm.

Holotype, female, Canal Zone, Panama. Allied to *C. machaeri* Drake and Hambleton but easily separated from it by the more

slender spines on head, the obsolete lateral carinae in front and larger size.

5. ***Acysta myrocarpi***, sp. nov.

Obovate, moderately large, costal area without transverse fascia. Head black, with five pale spines, median and anterior pair very short, and posterior pair appressed, reaching to anterior margin of eye. Antennae smooth, slender, testaceous, apical segment mostly black; segment I rather short, slightly stouter than and not twice as long as II; III straight, less than twice the length of IV. Rostral channel strongly widening posteriorly, the laminae testaceous, not strongly foliaceous; rostrum short, testaceous, black at tip, reaching a little beyond prosternum. Pronotum mostly brownish fuscous, convex, pitted, tricarinate; carinae distinct but not reticulate, the median faintly more elevated, lateral carinae faintly bowed outward on disc, calli impressed, black. Collar distinct, slightly raised at middle. Paranota very narrow, testaceous, uniseriate, widest opposite calli.

Elytra broad; costal area broad, mostly biseriate, triseriate in widest part, testaceous, areolae hyaline; subcostal area brownish, triseriate in widest part; discoidal area not reaching middle of elytra, five areolae deep in widest part, the distal three-fourths fuscous, extending into the subcostal area; sutural area testaceous, the nervures and areolae along median portion infusate (widening into transverse band at widest point).

Length, 2.5 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and two paratypes, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

6. ***Pachycysta hambletoni***, sp. nov.

Readily separated from *P. championi* Drake and *P. schildi* Drake by the much shorter antennae and angulately raised median carina in front; from *P. diaphana* Champion by the narrower costal area, and much wider apex of discoidal area. Dark ferrugineous, the areolae mostly hyaline. Antennae densely clothed with recumbent pilose hairs, dark ferrugineous; segment I short, slightly stouter and slightly longer than II; III comparatively short, twice as long as IV; IV blackish, slender, faintly enlarged toward apex, clothed with numerous short pale hairs interspersed with longer, dark bristly hairs. Rostrum very long, brownish, dark at apex,

extending on second venter. Body beneath brown to black. Head dark brown, with five stout, rather short, blunt, yellowish brown spines.

Pronotum dark brown, convex, pitted, reticulate behind, with three foliaceous carinae; lateral carinae blackish, long, strongly curved inward, with one row of large rectangular areolae; median carina distinctly angulate a little behind the hood; paranota broad, strongly reflexed, incurved behind, widest opposite humeri, there five areolae deep, the areolae moderately large; hood large, angulate above, dark brown. Elytra broad, widest near middle; costal area broad, mostly biseriate, a few extra cells in widest part, the areolae large, hyaline, iridescent and arranged in fairly regular rows; subcostal area rather wide, biseriate; discoidal area very broad, extending a little beyond middle of elytra, six areolae deep at middle, its apex slightly raised, broad, lighter in color, sutural area widely reticulate behind. Legs dark brown, slender, rather short. Carinae, elytra and paranota yellowish brown at base, covered with white exudation.

Length, 4.10 mm.; width, 2.00 mm.

Holotype, male, and two paratypes, São Paulo, Brazil, May 20, 1937, collected by E. J. Hambleton; allotype, female, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

In this species and *P. diaphana* Champ. the pronotum and reticulations of paranota, carinae, and elytra are densely clothed with extremely fine hairs.

7. *Tigava bombacis*, sp. nov.

Pronotum moderately convex, closely pitted, tricarinate, the median carina slightly more raised and thicker, the lateral carinae discernible throughout their entire length but not prominent; paranota testaceous, narrow, with tiny, distinct areolae in front. Costal area narrow, the areolae small, nearly circular along basal portion. Subcostal area broader, mostly biseriate. Discoidal area not reaching middle, straight along outer margin, oblique within. Rostrum short, extending a little beyond prosternum.

Length, 5.35 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and seven paratypes, Vicosá, Brazil, and one paratype, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on "imbirussu" (Bombacae).

This species was wrongly determined by Drake and Hambleton (Arch. Inst. Biol., São Paulo, VI, 1935, p. 143) as *Tigava convexicollis* Champion, from which it may be separated by its much larger size, much less convex pronotum, longer third antennal segment (about three times as long as first), smaller and more nearly circular cells of costal area. *T. convexicollis* has the third antennal segment slightly more than twice as long as the first, and larger rectangular cells with thinner veins in the costal area.

8. *Tigava seibae*, sp. nov.

Elongate, the lateral margins of elytra and paranota finely serrate. Head black, shiny, with a median longitudinal groove and a short, brownish median anterior spine; posterior spines long, slender, testaceous, appressed to head along inner margin of eyes. Antennae very long, slender, segment I very long, rather stout, dark fuscous; II very short, blackish; III testaceous, two and one-half times as long as IV; IV mostly black, shorter than I. Legs long, slender, yellowish-brown, the tarsi and tips of tibiae black. Rostrum extending a little beyond prosternum, testaceous, fuscous at tip; rostral laminae moderately raised, testaceous, bucculae brownish, testaceous along margins, closed in front.

Pronotum strongly convex, coarsely pitted, reddish brown to dark fuscous, sharply tricarinate. Lateral carinae slightly divaricating anteriorly, non-reticulate but very distinct, slightly less elevated than median. Paranota very narrow, testaceous, with one row of tiny areolae. Collar testaceous, slightly raised with median carina so as to form a very small hood-like structure. Elytra brown to dark fuscous, the costal area testaceous. Costal area broad, the areolae large and mostly rectangular; subcostal area narrower, biseriate; discoidal area not reaching middle, five or six areolae deep in widest part, outer margin nearly straight, inner margin oblique.

Length, 4.15 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Holotype, female, allotype, male, and nine paratypes, Bahia, Brazil, collected on *Seiba pentandra* by Dr. Gregorio Bondar.

This species may be separated from *convexicollis* Champion and other members of the genus having uniseriate costal area by the much wider costal area with correspondingly larger areolae.

9. *Tigava graminis*, sp. nov.

Small, elongate, slender, testaceous, the head and pronotum

except triangular process black. Head with five pale, slender, testaceous spines, the hind pair very much longer, looped forward so as to form a semicircle with the tips touching or nearly touching head. Rostrum long, extending onto metasternum; rostral channel deep, the laminae foliaceous, testaceous. Bucculae broad, contiguous in front, testaceous. Antennae slender, very long, testaceous, the apical segment mostly black; segment I extremely long, II short, III very long, slender, more than three times as long as IV, IV slightly shorter than I. Legs very long, slender, tarsi dark.

Pronotum moderately convex, shiny, closely and deeply pitted, tricarinate; median carina higher than lateral, slightly more elevated anteriorly, testaceous, composed of one row of small areolae; lateral carinae testaceous, indistinctly reticulate, slightly divaricating anteriorly; collar distinct, reticulate, testaceous, slightly elevated with median carina so as to form a small hood. Paranota narrow, mostly uniseriate, broader and biseriate opposite humeri, areolae small. Elytra with lateral margins finely serrate; costal area rather broad, uniseriate, the areolae large, hyaline and rectangular in form; subcostal area narrow, biseriate; discoidal area short, widest near middle, there four areolae deep.

Length, 3.50 mm.; width, .90 mm.

Holotype, female, allotype, male, and five paratypes, Bahia, Brazil, collected on Graminae by Dr. Gregorio Bondar.

The shape of the paranota and broad costal area readily separate this species from all closely allied members of the genus. It is perhaps most closely allied to *T. semota* Drake, but is much smaller, much more finely reticulate and with paranota distinctly broader.